

Def. Doc. No. 991-B

Excerpt from the "Fundamental Principles of Administration" promulgated by the State Council of Manchukuo, March 1, 1934, p. 237

### III Chapter on Economy and Industry.

#### General Remarks

The establishment of Manchukuo has brought about a fundamental revolution in the economic organization of Manchuria. Prior to the founding of this state, the old Manchurian economy was subservient and colonial, Manchuria being the so-called three Eastern Provinces of China. There was completely lacking a unified will of the state toward economics, an ardent consideration of the popular well-being on the part of the state. It was left in a feudalistic relationship as an object for convenient exploitation by the war lords.

The new state expects to accomplish the historical task of destroying and eliminating the old organization or relationships and of forming a new organically unified, a non-subservient national economy.

An economic structure and plan which we are designing in the effort to realize our lofty ideal should be founded upon a careful study of the inevitable tendencies in various capitalistic countries and in the world economy of which the economy of this country forms a part and also upon an accurate knowledge concerning the possibilities and probabilities contained within the economic society of our own country.

We will modify the capitalistic laissez faire policy in applying it to our domestic economic activities, that is to say, we will place such activities as will greatly affect the peoples' life under the positive state control and supervision and thereby intentionally plan and create a national economy

which represents a skillfull synthesis of laissez faire and control. By such a policy none of the energy of human activities would be exhausted and the selfish desires and monopoly of interest and resources by the few would be restricted.

Recent trends in world economy show a drift away from the principle of free trade to that of autonomous economy and an effort toward self-contained economy. This is not a return to an isolationist economy, but a move toward the formation of a bloc economy with friendly nations.

Harmonious cooperation in the economic field between our country and Japan is but one event in the inevitable process of world economy. It is destined that this will further expand so as to include all the countries of the Orient.

The aims of our industrial policy consist on the one hand of the development of basic national defense resources and, on the other, of promoting the prosperous development of agriculture and live-stock breeding. In order to attain these aims and elevate and refine our stationary society, an industrial revolution is necessary through the development of chemical and manufacturing industries based upon raw material provided by agriculture and live-stock breeding. This is the great possibility as well as probability which this country possesses. A march toward this industrial revolution surely should be our industrial slogan and these two aims provide a field where the economies of Manchukuo and Japan can be made to join and harmonize with each other.

Furthermore, in view of the great influence which the water utilization economy will exercise upon the economic society of this country, a fundamental investigation is being

conducted in regard to the improvement of waterways and public works concerning water utilization, and shortly hereafter, great enterprises are expected to be actualized along these lines.

A plan for the establishment of a large scientific research institute is now being pushed forward for the purpose of furnishing scientific knowledge and technique as are necessary for the successful carrying out of the industrial revolution and also in pursuance of an ideal to promote the culture and happiness of Oriental peoples by the scientific research on the Asiatic continent.

The work of redeeming the old paper currencies which were in a chaotic condition has been progressing satisfactorily, and, with the adjustment of the Ma-tai Yuen and Jehol currencies, the unification of the national currency will soon be completed. And now three tasks of restoration of peace and order, firm establishment of a financial system and unification of currency which were looked upon by the world as most difficult are about to reach their successful consummation. It may well be said that with these foundations laid, all business enterprises, large and small, in the fields of economy and industry are now in the process of accomplishing the historic aims of the state.

### 三、經濟及產業篇

#### 總 說

滿洲建國ハ滿洲經濟機構ノ根本的大變革ナリキ

願フニ吾カ建國以前ニ於ケル舊滿洲經濟ハ、所謂民國東三省トシテノ從屬的殖民地的ナル經濟ニシテ、經濟ニ對スル國家ノ統一的意識ト民衆生活ニ對スル國家ノ厚生與熱慮トラ缺如シ、軍閥搾取機構ニノミ適合スル封建的關係ニ遮隔セラレ居タリ、新國家ハカカル構成又ハ關係ヲ發達計算シ、新ナル建一的有機的且ツハ非從屬的ナル國民經濟ヲ形成スヘキ歴史的使命ノ達成ヲ期スルモノナリ

而シテ此ノ高達ナル理想實現ノ爲メニ吾人ノ企圖スル經濟形成並ニ計畫ハ我カ國民經濟ノ介在スル世界經濟並ニ資本主義國家ニ於ケル必然的動向ニ對スル細心ナル檢討ト我カ經濟社會自體ニ内在スル可能性ト整然整ノ正確ナル認識ノ上ニ築クヲ要ス

國內經濟活動ニ對スル資本主義的自由放任ヲ修正シ、即チ國民生活ニ至大ノ影響ヲ有スル諸活動ニ對シテハ、積極的ナル國家統制ト管理トラ加ヘ、

以テ自由ト統制ノ巧ナル綜合的經濟ヲ意思的ニ企畫實行シ、以テ人類活動ノ活因ヲ圓満セシメス、少數者ノ恣意ト利源ノ壟斷ヲ制限セントス  
 輒近世界經濟ノ動向ハ夫々自由貿易主義ヨリ自主的經濟ニ轉同シ、制  
 據經濟ノ形成ニ努ム。是レ鎖國經濟ヘノ復歸ニ非スシテ、政治的友邦ト  
 ノフロッツケ經濟ヲ結成セントスルニ在リ

我國ト盟邦日本國トノ經濟的協調融洽ハ即チ世界經濟ノ必然的過程ノ  
 一ニシテ更ラニソノ東洋諸國全般ヘノ擴充ハ宿命的ナル約束タルヘシ

我カ産業政策ノ目標ハ一ハ基礎的國防資源ノ開發ニ在リ、他ハ農業及  
 畜産業ノ繁榮ニ在リ、而シテ之カ目的ヲ達成シ我カ固定的社會ヲ高揚洗  
 練スルカ爲ニハ農畜產物ヲ原料トスル化學又ハ加工工業ニ依ル産業革命  
 ノ達成ヲ必須トス是ハ我國ノ有スル偉大ナル可能性ニシテ且蓋然性ナリ、  
 此ノ産業革命ヘノ進軍コソ我カ産業スローガンニシテ此等二ノ目標ハ滿  
 日經濟合流融洽ノ一大地點タリ。又水利經濟ノ我カ經濟社會ニ及ホス偉  
 大ナル役割ニ鑑ミ現ニ河川改修並ニ水利土木事業ノ基本的調査ヲ行ヒ今  
 後之カ大事業ノ實規ヲ期セムトス

而シテ將來我カ産業革命達成ニ眞ニ必要ナル科學的知識ト技術トヲ備ヘンカ爲メニ將又亞細亞大陸ノ科學的研究ニ依リ東洋民族ノ文明福祉ヲ増進セシムル理想ノ下ニ一大科學研究所新設ノ計畫ヲ進メツツアリ  
顧レハ支離滅裂ヲ極メシ舊紙幣ノ回收ハ頗ル艱難ニ進捗シ、爲大洋洲河票ノ整理ヲ了シ幣制統一事業ノ完成モ目標ノ間ニ迫リ茲ニ世界人ノ目シテ最モ至難トセル治安ノ回復、財政ノ確立及ヒ幣制ノ統一ノ三大事業ハ全ク成功ヲ收メントスル此ノ三大基礎定マリテ經濟復興各般ノ大小事業ハ全面的行進ヲ開始シ方ニ歴史的使命達成ノ途上ニ在リト謂フヘシ



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Pages 41 to 42

IV Communication

1. Postal Administration.

With the postal administration of the province of Jehol being taken over after the pacification thereof in 1933, the government has accomplished the unification of postal administration. In addition to restoring the postal organs and their business as well as to perfect their system, efforts are further being made toward the improvement of facilities and equipment and reduction of fees in order to increase the use and services of the postal system.

1. Postal saving service was opened on May 1, 1933, with the facilities for savings by the common people, the yearly interest rate being 4.8 percent for ordinary savings and 5.4 percent for deferred savings accounts.
2. Parcel post rates between Japan and Manchukuo were reduced on September 15, 1934.
3. Foreign mail rates have been reduced from two mo five fen to one mo for a letter and one mo five fen to six fen for a post card, as of January 1, 1934.
4. Manchukuo-Japan air mail rates were raised from three mo to three mo five fen for a letter and from one mo five fen to one mo eight fen for a post card, as of January 1, 1934.

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5. Mail rates have been reduced from four fen to three fen for a letter and from two fen to one and a half fen for a post card as of March 1, 1934.
6. The number of post offices will be increased according to the conditions of development of localities, especially, the enlargement of postal organs on the border and increase in the number of post offices handling foreign mails are to be made.
7. Business handled by the post office will be expanded and adjusted, and by opening the handling telegraphic money orders money orders and transfers of savings, increased services will be offered to the public.
8. International air mail services and other postal services will be advanced and improved, and efforts will be made to make closer the link with foreign countries.